

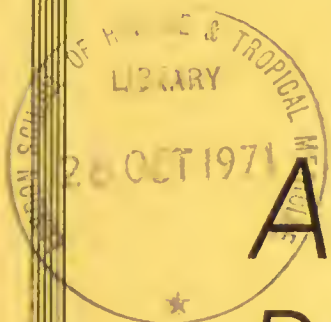
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Burgh of



Greenock



# ANNUAL REPORT

on the

## HEALTH OF THE BURGH

---

FOR THE YEAR 1968

---

BY

Gordon S. Carrick, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.,

Medical Officer of Health



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Gordon S. Carrick, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.,  
*Medical Officer of Health*



## HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT STAFF

---

### *Medical Officer of Health*

*Medical Inspector of Aliens and Commonwealth Immigrants*

GORDON S. CARRICK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.

### *Depute Medical Officer of Health*

*Depute Inspector of Aliens and Commonwealth Immigrants*

WILLIAM THOMSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.(Obst.) R.C.O.G.

### *Departmental Medical Officers*

\*MINNIE ATKIN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

\*MARY M. COCHRAN, M.B., Ch.B. (Half Time)

\*JEAN M. D. LAWRIE, M.B., B.S. (Part Time)

\*SIDNEY JENKINSON, L.M.S.S.A. (Part Time)

OLIVIA M. WELSH, B.A., M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (Part Time)

\*Part time on School Health Service

### *Epidemic Officer and Port Health Inspector*

RICHARD J. WEBB

### *Superintendent Nursing Officer*

MARGARET J. FERRIER, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.I.D.N.

### *Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officer*

HELEN D. HAMILTON, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.I.D.N.

### *Health Visitors*

MARY McFARLANE

Mrs McNEIL

HELEN C. W. EAGLESHAM

Mrs I. C. HUGHES

MARGARET McGHEE

MARGARET ROBERTSON

Mrs A. F. MURDOCH

ANNIE McLOONE

Mrs M. SMITH

Mrs McKAY

JESSIE M. STRUTHERS

MARION G. K. THOMSON

*Infectious Diseases Nurse*—ISABEL CRUMLISH\*

\*Half-time as Mental Deficiency Visitor

In addition, 2 nurses of the Greenock District Nursing Association were employed as whole-time health visitors under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, namely Miss M. McArthur and Mrs I. G. Waddell.

### *Corporation Midwives*

MARY THOMSON

MARGARET STEELE

AMELIA McLEOD

Mrs AGNES ANDERSON

MARY BLAIKIE

JULIA S. BOYLE

In addition, two nurses of the Greenock District Nursing Association were employed as whole-time midwives under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, namely Mrs Agnes Gordon and Miss A. Lothian.

*Administrative Assistant*—ARCHIBALD McAUSLAND

**PERSONNEL—Continued***Office Staff*

MARY A. CORMACK  
MURIEL A. NELSON  
MARGARET HUNTER  
SHEILA KING  
CATHERINE JEFFREY  
ISABELLA NICHOLS

ELIZABETH F. MOLLOY  
AGNES PURDIE  
JEANETTE MILLER  
SADIE HUNTER  
MARGARET McKINNON

*Domestic Help Supervisor*

Mrs E. STONE

*Attendants in Charge of Toddlers' Playgrounds*

Mrs B. WEBSTER   Mrs M. McGUIRE   Mrs N. ARMOUR   Mrs E. McCafferty

*Caretaker, Health & Welfare Department*

\*GEORGE PETTICREW

\*Also Removals Officer, part-time

*Disinfecting Officer and Driver*

EDWARD B. SIMPSON

**CHIROPODY CLINIC**

MARY POLLOK, Senior Chiropodist  
ROBERT S. BROWNLEE, Chiropodist  
Mrs J. McINNES, Attendant

**OCCUPATIONAL CENTRE**

WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Supervisor  
ALLAN CAMERON, Assistant Supervisor

**SCHOOL HEALTH SECTION***School Medical Officers*

From the afore-mentioned Medical Staff the services equivalent to 1½ Medical Officers are engaged on School Health Section.

*School Nurses*

ELIZABETH L. CRICHTON  
Mrs JOAN TELFER

JEAN McKENDRICK  
ELLEN McKERRELL

*Office and Clinic Staff*

JANET BURNS   Mrs M. C. MILLAR   JOAN KELLY   EILEEN PECKHAM

**WELFARE SECTION***Welfare Officer*

THOMAS SUTHERLAND

*Assistant Welfare and Mental Health Officers*

Mrs K. SCOTT  
PETER DUNN  
J. B. ELLIOTT (Trainee)

WILLIAM McINTOSH  
HELEN LAIDLAW

A. CAMPBELL SNODDY  
WILLIAM COPLAND

*Handcraft Instructor*

MARGARET WEBSTER

*Matrons, Elderly Persons' Homes*

AGNES SPENCER—Belleaire Home  
CHRISTINA JUSTICE—Hillend House

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To the SCOTTISH HOME AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT, the  
PROVOST, MAGISTRATES AND COUNCILLORS of the BURGH of  
GREENOCK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Health of the Burgh for the year 1968.

The birth rate during the year was the lowest ever recorded and compares with the national figure. The number of domiciliary confinements attended by the department's midwives again fell very considerably. The infant mortality rate, apart from last year, remains the lowest on record.

A programme of vaccination against measles was embarked upon during the year and protection was offered to children in the susceptible age groups.

I wish to record my thanks to the staff of the Health and Welfare Department for their continued loyal service. I am also grateful for the co-operation of other officials, and to the members of the Health and Welfare and other Committees of the Corporation for their continued interest in the work of this Department.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. S. CARRICK,  
Medical Officer of Health.

### STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1968

Population as estimated at middle of 1968	...	...	...	71,069
Acreage of Burgh	...	...	...	4,159
Density of Population per acre	...	...	...	17.09
Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population	...	...	...	18.2
Illegitimate birth rate per 100 live births	...	...	...	6.9
Marriage rate (uncorrected)	...	...	...	7.8
Death-rate — all causes, per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	12.8
Death-rate — Tuberculosis (all forms)	...	...	...	0.10
Death-rate — Tuberculosis (respiratory)	...	...	...	0.07
Death-rate — principal epidemic diseases	...	...	...	0.03
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	21
Neo-natal death rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	14
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	14
Maternal death rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	1.52

All rates given are corrected for transfers except where otherwise given.

## VITAL STATISTICS 1968

**POPULATION** — The estimate of the population by the Registrar General for the middle of 1968 was 71,069 which is the figure used in this report unless otherwise stated.

The estimate is a decrease of 807 from that of 1967.

The natural increase (excess of births over deaths) in 1968 was 384. The average for the past ten years up to and including 1967, is 698.

Table III, second column gives an indication of the steady decline of the estimated population of Greenock over the years despite a high birth rate and average death rate.

**BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE** — The number of live births, after correction for transfer was 1,295 (639 males, 656 females). The birth rate of 18.2 per thousand is the lowest figure ever recorded. The average for the preceeding years is 21.16.

The birth rate for Scotland as a whole was 18.3.

Tables I and III give more details on this subject.

The illegitimate birth rate per 100 live births is 6.9 compared with a rate for Scotland of 7.4.

**INFANT MORTALITY, NEO-NATAL DEATHS AND STILLBIRTHS** — The number of deaths of children under one year was 27 (14 males 13 females), the quinquennial average is 37.

The infant mortality rate (i.e. deaths within the first year of life) is 21 per thousand live births, which is higher than the figure of 18 in 1967, but is, apart from 1967, the lowest figure ever recorded in Greenock. The figure for Scotland as a whole is 20.8.

The neo-natal death rate (i.e. deaths within the first four weeks of life) is 14 compared with 9 in 1967 and a quinquennial average of 15. The general rate for Scotland is 13.3.

Stillbirths numbered 19 giving a rate of 14 per thousand total births as compared with a quinquennial average of 18.4. The rate for Scotland is 14.8, the lowest ever recorded.

The peri-natal mortality rate (i.e. total of stillbirths and deaths within first seven days of life per thousand live and still births) is 25.1. The rate for Scotland as a whole is 25.9.

**DEATHS AND DEATH RATE** — The total number of deaths in the Burgh during 1968, after correction for transfer, was 911 (466 males, 445 females). The death rate is 12.8 per thousand population, compared with 11.5 in 1967 and a quinquennial average of 12.1.

The average age at death (excluding infants) is 68.3 as against 68.4 which is the average for the past five years.

**CAUSES OF DEATH** — Since 1st January, 1968, the causes of death have been classified in accordance with the 8th Revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Etc. This has brought about certain changes in the headings shown in Table III and has resulted in certain causes of death being classified under a different heading from that which would have been appropriate in former years. As a result it is, in some cases, inappropriate to draw a direct comparison between the number of deaths under a particular classification

in 1968 as against what may appear to be the similar classification in previous years. In particular the Sections on Infectious Diseases, Circulatory Diseases and Violence have been considerably rearranged, and most age distinctions have disappeared.

The following were the chief causes of death during 1968:—

Diseases of the Circulatory System	...	332 = 36% of total deaths
Malignant Diseases	... ..	182 = 20% of total deaths
Diseases of the Cerebro-vascular system	...	140 = 15% of total deaths
Respiratory Diseases	... ..	101 = 11% of total deaths
Violence	... ..	42 = 5% of total deaths

**Diseases of the Circulatory System** — Of the number of deaths from this cause 313 were from diseases of the heart with a death rate of 4.41 as against a total death rate from those causes of 4.67 per thousand population. The quinquennial average is 4.09.

The classification of heart diseases is given in Table II.

**Malignant Deaths** — 182 deaths (102 males, 80 females) were attributed to various forms of cancer, this is 18 more than in 1967. The death rate is 2.56 against a quinquennial average of 2.27. The figure for Scotland as a whole is 2.39.

Respiratory cancer was responsible for 45 deaths (33 males, 12 females) as against 50 deaths in 1967. Deaths from respiratory cancer occurred in the following age groups:—

Age Group	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 & Over
Males	—	8	12	11	2	—
Females	2	3	2	2	3	—

The following table shows the deaths due to respiratory cancer during the past five years:—

Year	Males	Females	Total	Rate per 1,000 population
1964	37	8	45	0.604
1965	42	8	50	0.682
1966	47	8	55	0.760
1967	40	10	50	0.695
1968	33	12	45	0.635

**Cerebro-Vascular Disease** — The deaths classified in this group totalled 140 as against 144 in 1967. The death rate from this cause is 1.97 compared with a rate of 2.00 in 1967 and a quinquennial average of 1.79.

**Diseases of Respiratory System** — Excluding tuberculosis these diseases caused 101 deaths, giving a death rate of 1.42. As already stated it would be inappropriate to compare these figures with the figures given in former years, as with the introduction this year of the new classification of causes of death the totals include pneumonia and other respiratory diseases of infancy for the first time.

Bronchitis, emphysema or asthma were responsible for 55 of the respiratory deaths (40 males, 15 females) of which 37 were over the age of 65 years. The death rate from this cause was 0.78 which is higher than the quinquennial average of 0.66 and above the general rate for Scotland which was 0.54.

Pneumonia accounted for 42 deaths (16 males, 26 females) with a death rate of 0.59. Four of the pneumonia deaths occurred in children under one year old and 32 were in persons over 65 years of age.

**Deaths from Violence** — These numbered 42. Of these, 9 were the result of motor vehicle accidents, 16 were due to accidents in the

home, 12 were due to other forms of violence and 5 were due to suicide or self-inflicted injuries.

The quinquennial averages of deaths from violence are 7 from motor accidents, 18 from home accidents, 13 from other forms of violence and 3 from suicide.

Of the accidents in the home (5 males, 11 females) 3 occurred to children under one year old and 9 to persons over 65 years of age.

**Tuberculosis** — During the year there were 5 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis, giving a death rate of 0.07 as against the rate of 0.10 in 1967 and a quinquennial average, for Greenock, of 0.13. The rate for Scotland was 0.04.

There were 2 deaths from non-respiratory tuberculosis in 1968 giving a death rate of 0.03.

The total tubercular death rate for Greenock is therefore 0.10 as against 0.08 for Renfrew County and 0.05 for Scotland.

**Principal Epidemic Diseases** — (Typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal infections, measles and influenza) — Two deaths occurred in this group from influenza. The death rate is 0.03 compared with a quinquennial average of 0.04 and a rate of 0.08 for Scotland as a whole.

**Diseases of the Digestive System** were responsible for 26 deaths. Of these 4 were due to intestinal obstruction or hernia and 10 to peptic ulcers.

**Genito-Urinary System** — Deaths from diseases in this group totalled 12, 10 of which occurred in persons over 65 years of age. Of the total, 3 were due to nephritis or nephrosis, 1 to enlargement of the prostate and 6 to infections of the kidneys.

**Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth** — Two deaths occurred in this group. The following table gives the maternal death rate per thousand total births for the period 1945-1968:—

Period	Maternal Death-rate
1945—1949	1.32
1950—1954	1.36
1955—1959	0.72
1960—1964	0.69
1965	0.00
1966	0.00
1967	0.72
1968	1.52

**Congenital Malformations** — Of the 6 deaths in this group, 4 occurred in infants under one year of age.

**Diseases of Newborn and Early Infancy** — These deaths numbered 12, of which 5 were due to birth injuries, difficult labour or other anoxic and hypoxic conditions and 7 were due to causes peculiar to early infancy and immaturity. The quinquennial average of deaths in this group is 19.

Further information regarding children under one year of age will be found in the section "Care of Mothers and Young Children".



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During the year 1968, 991 cases of infectious diseases were recorded by this department. This figure does not include tuberculosis, venereal disease or scabies. This total is 589 less than in 1967 and represents approximately 48.6% of the quinquennial average of 2,040.

Tabulated information regarding infectious diseases is given in Tables IV, V, and VI, at the end of this report.

### NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

**Anthrax** — No case of anthrax occurred in the Burgh during 1968. The active immunisation policy for workers exposed to this disease has been continued and the success of this policy is apparent.

**Cerebro-Spinal Fever** — No case of this disease was confirmed during 1968.

**Dysentery** — 26 cases of dysentery were recorded during 1968 as against 81 cases in 1967 and a quinquennial average of 81 cases.

The causative organisms were shigella sonnei in 19 cases and shigella flexneri in 6 cases (all in one family). The remaining case was one of amoebic dysentery contracted abroad.

**Food Poisoning**—Of the 24 cases notified a specific causative organism was isolated in 16 cases. The total of 24 is double the quinquennial average of 12.

In 15 cases the causative organism was identified as salmonella typhimurium, Type 32. Infection from this organism was responsible for the large number of cases of food poisoning which occurred throughout the West of Scotland during the Autumn of 1968. All these cases were of a sporadic nature and in no case was there evidence of any further spread outside a particular household.

In the remaining confirmed case, an infant of 11 months, salmonella typhimurium, Type U.40 was isolated. No other member of the family was affected.

The need for early notification of suspected cases of food poisoning cannot be over emphasised if effective investigation and containment of the outbreak is to be achieved. The Food Hygiene (Scotland) Regulations, 1959, impose a statutory obligation on employers and employees in the food handling trades to notify to the Medical Officer of Health any cases of infection likely to cause food poisoning. Under the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, the general statutory requirements regarding notifiable diseases have been extended to include food poisoning, thereby confirming the provisions of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act, 1956.

**Measles** — became statutorily notifiable during 1968. 208 cases were notified during the year as against 240 cases in 1967 and a quinquennial average of 414. The months of peak incidence were October and November.

**Ophthalmia Neonatorum** — One case of this disease was confirmed during the year.

**Pneumonia** — 40 cases of notifiable pneumonia were recorded during the year, as against 60 in 1967. Of these 39 were acute primary cases. The total figure represents approximately 36% of the quinquennial average of 107.

**Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia** — No case of puerperal fever was notified but 7 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during the year. The quinquennial averages are 4 and 10 respectively.

**Scarlet Fever** — 61 cases were recorded during 1968 as against 88 in 1967 and a quinquennial average of 58. The incidence rate at 0.86 per thousand is lower than that for 1967 (1.22) but is higher than any other year since 1959.

**Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers** — No cases were confirmed during 1968.

**Whooping Cough** — Only 14 cases were notified during 1968 as against 184 cases in 1967 and a quinquennial average of 138. The incidence rate at 0.20 per thousand is the lowest ever recorded in the Burgh.

### NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Medical practitioners, parents, schoolmasters and others intimated the occurrence of certain other infectious diseases not ordinarily notifiable and these are discussed below. The figures are inevitably incomplete but they provide a reasonable index of the incidence of these diseases in the Burgh.

**Chickenpox** — 362 cases were notified with the greatest incidence in January and February. In 1967 the total number of cases was 494 and the quinquennial average is 481.

**German Measles** — 141 cases were notified as against 34 cases in 1967 and a quinquennial average of 346.

**Mumps** — 77 cases were notified as against 341 cases in 1967 and a quinquennial average of 280.

**Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)** — 27 case were notified as against 36 cases in 1967 and a quinquennial average of 39.

**Venereal Diseases** — The number of new cases who attended local clinics was as follows:—

Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Non-Specific Urethritis		Other Venereal Conditions		Non-Venereal Conditions	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Resident in the Burgh	1	2	22	2	—	28	2	154	10
Cases attending from Ships;	1	—	42	9	—	41	—	71	—

## SCABIES AND VERMIN INFESTATION

During 1968 there was a total of 1,104 attendances at the local authority clinics, made by 391 persons, for treatment of verminous conditions. Of these 50 men, 80 women and 251 children suffered from scabies. Ten others, all men, were treated for lice infestation.

Comparative figures for scabies cases treated in past years are:—

	Men	Women	Children	Total
1951	6	2	9	17
1956	—	4	16	20
1961	37	43	136	216
1962	42	46	143	231
1963	60	74	193	327
1964	72	97	221	390
1965	47	67	196	310
1966	50	67	185	302
1967	34	55	156	245
1968	50	80	251	381

The increased incidence of scabies indicated by these figures is not confined to Greenock. There are reports of extensive outbreaks from various parts of Scotland and the control of this infestation is attracting national attention.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

Bacteriological reports on specimens from the following sources and examined by the Bacteriological Service of the Western Regional Hospital Board have been intimated to this department:—

Gateside Infectious Diseases Hospital	...	...	37
Ravensraig Hospital	...	...	—
Larkfield Hospital	...	...	1
Greenock Royal Infirmary	...	...	1
Private Practitioners	...	...	10
Medical Officer of Health	...	...	329
Ruchill Hospital, Glasgow	...	...	5
			<hr/> 383 <hr/>



## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

### SMALLPOX

Parents of newborn infants are informed by letter and by the Health Visitor in their area, of the advisability of having their children vaccinated against smallpox during the second year of life. Facilities for vaccination are readily available either at the surgery of the family doctor, or at one of the Local Authority Child Welfare Clinics. In all, 627 vaccinations were performed in 1968 viz:—

	P.H.D.	G.P's.	Total
Primary ... ..	160	202	362
Re-vaccination ... ..	5	260	265

### IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

Since 1959, protection against the above three diseases has been effected in the main by the use of a triple vaccine. The revised Schedule of Vaccination and Immunisation Procedures recommended by the Scottish Home and Health Department in October, 1968, was put into effect on 1st December, 1968, and in terms of this Schedule it is proposed to offer a booster dose against tetanus and poliomyelitis to those pupils aged 14 years and over who have completed their primary course. During the year there were no cases of diphtheria or tetanus within the Burgh.

Number of children immunised:—

	P.H.D.	G.P's.	Total
Diphtheria/Tetanus Booster ...	1,502	—	1,502
Triple Vaccine ... ..	977	189	1,166
Triple Vaccine Booster ... ..	211	71	282

### IMMUNISATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

Protection against Poliomyelitis continued to be effected by the use of the Sabin oral vaccine. A primary course of vaccination consists of three doses of oral vaccine administered at suitable intervals. This is usually carried out at one of the Local Authority Child Welfare Clinics commencing at the age of about 3 months. Booster doses of vaccine are given at the appropriate times.

In the course of the year 1,202 received their first dose of Poliomyelitis Vaccine, 928 their second, 892 their third and 1,448 received their fourth dose.

For the tenth year in succession no cases of Poliomyelitis occurred within the Burgh.

### VACCINATION AGAINST MEASLES

A live attenuated vaccine giving protection against measles became available in May, 1968, through the Scottish Home and Health Department who commended its use in susceptible children up to 15 years of age. This department has immunised 1,979 children with the vaccine, so far without serious ill effects, and a substantial reduction in the incidence of measles is expected over the years.

## **TUBERCULOSIS**

B.C.G. vaccination against this disease was introduced to the Burgh early in 1950 and is now a well established feature of the campaign against tuberculosis. Initially B.C.G. vaccination was only offered, where appropriate, to contacts of known cases of tuberculosis. Early in 1952 the scheme was extended and B.C.G. vaccination was offered to children of school leaving age, showing a mantoux negative reaction. Towards the end of 1954 the scheme was further extended to include children under the age of one year. The subject is discussed in greater detail in the chapter headed "Prevention of Illness — Care and After Care".

## **ANTHRAX**

The vaccination of persons at special risk from this disease has continued, and, together with other measures, appears responsible for a reduced incidence in notifications of the condition.

## CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

### Expectant and Nursing Mothers

The ante-natal clinics situated in the various areas of the Burgh again provided a service to expectant mothers attending the local authority and hospital clinic sessions. In addition to routine medical ante-natal supervision, all expectant and nursing mothers attending these clinics were advised to attend their own dentist for inspection and treatment if necessary. Instruction in Mothercraft and Relaxation Exercises is given to expectant mothers attending these clinics. Films and filmstrips on relevant subjects such as feeding baby, bathing baby, normal development, etc., were shown throughout the year.

A maternity outfit and supply of disinfectant were issued free of charge to each expectant mother one month before domiciliary confinement. The majority of post-natal examinations carried out during the year took place at the hospital clinic sessions as those mothers confined at home generally attended their own doctor for post-natal examination.

### Ante-natal Clinics

Number of Local Authority clinic premises operating at the end of the year	...	...	5
Total number of women who attended	...	...	1,354
Total number of attendances	...	...	6,652

### Maternal Mortality

The number of deaths resulting from pregnancy or confinement	...	...	...	...	2
Maternal death-rate	...	...	...	...	1.52

## CHILD WELFARE

The Corporation's Child Welfare Clinics have been in full operation during 1968. Their function has been the prevention of illness and the early detection of defects in infants and young children.

Advice regarding feeding problems and infant care in general was given to the mothers attending the clinics. Minor ailments only were treated in the clinics; any defect of a more serious nature was referred to the family doctor and on occasion to a hospital consultant for further investigation and treatment. B.C.G. vaccination, Smallpox vaccination, immunisation against Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus, Measles and Poliomyelitis vaccination, were also provided at the Child Welfare Clinics.

### Mental Deficiency—Screening for Phenylketonuria

In April, 1968, the Guthrie blood test method of screening for phenylketonuria was introduced. This is a more sensitive test than that (Phenistix) which it replaces. Three abnormal cases have been detected to date.

## At Risk Register

This register is kept up-to-date from information received from hospitals, general practitioners and our own medical and nursing staff.

## Child Welfare Clinics

Number of clinics provided by the Local Authority at the end of the year ... ..	5
Number of children who attended clinics during the year and were:—	
(a) born in 1968 ... ..	997
(b) born in 1963/67 ... ..	1,050
Total number of attendances during the year by children:—	
(a) born in 1968 ... ..	4,705
(b) born in 1963/67 ... ..	5,539

## Diagnostic Clinics for Special Defects in Pre-School Children

These Special Clinics which assist in the early detection of mental and physical handicaps in pre-school children and offer advice and support to the parents of the children affected, have continued successfully.

The number of attendances and the classification of cases examined are given below:—

Attendances	Males	Females	Total
Number of first visits ... ..	16	15	31
Number of return visits ... ..	65	29	94
	<hr/> 81	<hr/> 44	<hr/> 125

## Diagnostic Classification

A. Amentia ... ..	—
B. Behaviour disorders ... ..	125
C. Special sense disorders—	
(i) Visual ... ..	—
(ii) Auditory ... ..	—

## Toddlers' Playgrounds

The four toddlers' playgrounds continued to provide two three-hour sessions per day from Monday to Friday of each week, the only qualification for admission being age, but when the demand is heavy preference is given to specially deserving cases. These playgrounds have proved to be very popular with Greenock mothers. Free milk as provided in schools, is supplied morning and afternoon, but no other food is given. Average attendance per session at these playgrounds during the year 1968 was as follows:—

(a) Sinclair Street Playground ... ..	25
(b) Hillend Playground ... ..	26
(c) Lynedoch Street Playground ... ..	30
(d) Burns Road Playground ... ..	33

## Convalescent Home Provision

There is no provision of this nature by the Local Authority but use was made as in previous years of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Convalescent Seaside Homes at Dunoon. The Corporation gave a donation of 18 guineas for which in return they received three subscribers' lines entitling the recipients to two weeks' stay at the home.

## HEALTH VISITING

During 1968, fourteen Health Visitors were employed, two by Greenock District Nursing Association and twelve by the Corporation.

The Deputy Superintendent Nursing Officer spent two-thirds of her time on health visiting and two of the Health Visitors were occupied partly on mental health work. Relaxation and Mothercraft classes were attended by the Health Visitors at Greenock Royal Infirmary along with physiotherapists and hospital midwives and a health visitor attended one of the hospital ante-natal clinics.

Child Welfare Clinics, Cervical Cytology and Ultra Violet Light Sessions were attended by the Health Visitors.

One Health Visitor attended a Refresher Course, three attended a Joint Conference, organised by the Health Visitors' Association and two attended a special Study Day.

The Health Visitors took part in the general training of student nurses from Greenock Royal Infirmary.

Group Visited					Number Visited	Total Visits
(a)	Expectant and Nursing Mothers				7	20
(b)	Children born in 1968	...	...	...	1,399	13,576
(c)	Children born in 1967	...	...	...	1,658	9,506
(d)	Children born in 1963-66	...	...	...	4,428	13,855
(e)	Tuberculosis cases	...	...	...	177	485
(f)	Accidents in the Home	...	...	...	18	18
(g)	Senior Citizens	...	...	...	1	1
(h)	Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis				5	15
(i) Other Cases:—						
	Mental Health Care and After Care				193	1,245
	Other Hospital Care and After Care				1	1
	Problem Families	...	...	...	7	239
	Housing	...	...	...	3	3
					<hr/> 7,897	<hr/> 38,964

Number of infants at age 6 months found to be:—

(a)	Breast Fed	...	...	...	...	11
(b)	Partially Breast Fed	...	...	...	...	5
(c)	Artificially Fed	...	...	...	...	910



## HOME NURSING

During 1968 ten nurses were employed in the Home Nursing Service, of these, two were State Enrolled nurses who gave very good service.

Four cars were in constant use in the outlying areas of the Burgh.

The following tables give the record of patients and visits in 1968:—

Number of new patients nursed in 1968	...	...	579
Number of patients carried forward from 1967	...	...	244
Total number of patients attended	...	...	823
Number of visits paid	...	...	28,810

Included in the above figures:—

Number of patients over 65 years nursed	...	...	545
Number of visits to patients over 65 years	...	...	19,675
Number of Tuberculosis Patients nursed	...	...	17
Number of visits to Tuberculosis patients	...	...	784

Nature of New Cases nursed:—

Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	465
Surgical	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
Articles of Equipment on Loan during 1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	532

Visits for the purpose of administering injections were as follows:—

Insulin	...	3,056	A.C.T.H.	...	776
Seclomycin	...	11	Durabolin	...	57
Penicillin	...	131	Pethilorfan	...	53
Imferon	...	173	Primolut	...	16
Jectofer	...	314	Radiostol	...	18
Cytamen	...	1,805	Deca-Medrone	...	11
Mersalyl	...	69	Bisoxyl (Bismurit)	...	15
Streptomycin	...	420	Masteril	...	15
Chrystamycin	...	106	Morphine	...	38
Viomycin	...	10	Cyclimorph	...	68
Ceporin	...	116	Largactil	...	1
Capreomycin	...	46			

## MARIE CURIE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

### DAY AND NIGHT NURSING SERVICE

Under this scheme, 7 seriously ill patients suffering from malignant disease were attended by nurses and nursing assistants employed for this purpose. The service was much appreciated by patients and relatives.

### DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

Eight midwives were employed during 1968, six directly by the Corporation and two by Greenock District Nursing Association.

Two midwives attended the Refresher course held during the year in Edinburgh.

The number of domiciliary births continued to fall.

Pupil midwives from Rankin Memorial Hospital attended the Public Health Department for part of their training and the midwives took part in a general nurse training programme.

The total number of domiciliary births in Greenock during 1968 was 67.

The following are some relevant figures of the work carried out under the Domiciliary Midwifery Scheme:—

Number of Ante-natal visits	...	...	...	1,333
Number of Post-natal visits (routine)	...	...	...	1,311

The following is a table of domiciliary births classified to show nature of attendance at birth:—

Number of Domiciliary confinements attended by Midwife under National Health Service arrangements				No. of Hospital (including private maternity home) booked cases where ante-natal care was carried out by the domiciliary midwife.	No. of cases delivered in hospitals and other institutions but discharged and attended by domiciliary midwife.
Doctor not booked	Doctor booked	Total	Doctor in attendance at birth		
—	67	67	3	1	128

### CARE OF PREMATURE BABIES

All premature babies born in the district were removed to Rankin Memorial Hospital Premature Baby Unit.

### ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

The number of illegitimate births during the year 1968 was 89 (41 males, 48 females). This was 9 more than the number in 1967. The quinquennial average is 88. As in the past, assistance was given to unmarried expectant mothers by arranging for hospital confinement if the home conditions were not satisfactory.

### STILLBIRTHS

The number of stillbirths in Greenock (corrected for transfers)	...	19
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	...	14
Stillbirth rate for Scotland per 1,000 total births	...	14.8

### CAUSES OF STILLBIRTHS

Hazards of Birth	Causes pre-existing at birth	
	Foetal Abnormality	Maternal, Placental & Foetal Conditions
Breech Presentation ... 0	Anencephalus ... 5 Hydrocephalus ... 1	A.P.H. ... 1 Other causes ... 12
Total — 0	Total — 6	Total — 13

### INFANT MORTALITY

Number of deaths of infants under one year of age	...	...	...	27
Number of deaths of infants under one month old (neo-natal deaths)	...	...	...	18
Number of deaths of infants between one month and twelve months (post neo-natal deaths)	...	...	...	9

			Infant Mortality Rate	Neo-natal Rate	Post Neo-natal Rate
Greenock	...	...	21	14	7
Scotland	...	...	21	13	8

The following table shows the Infant Mortality rate for Greenock and Scotland from 1944 to 1968 and as the Infant Mortality rate is composed of two groups (a) neo-natal deaths; and (b) post neo-natal deaths, the table has been extended to show comparative figures of these groups for Greenock and Scotland:—

Year	Infant Mortality Rate		Neo-natal Mortality Rate		Post neo-natal Mortality Rate	
	Greenock	Scotland	Greenock	Scotland	Greenock	Scotland
1944	81	65	33	33	48	32
1945	74	56	34	28	40	28
1946	62	54	35	30	27	24
1947	64	56	32	28.5	32	27.5
1948	61	45	27	25	34	20
1949	52	41	26	23	26	18
1950	48	39	23	23	25	16
1951	36	37	22	22	14	15
1952	36	35	13	22	23	13
1953	34	31	26	19	8	12
1954	43	31	26	21	17	10
1955	37	30	22	20	15	10
1956	41	29	27	19	14	10
1957	33	29	20	20	13	9
1958	36	28	21	19	15	9
1959	35	28	24	19	11	9
1960	31	26	27	18	4	8
1961	27	26	22	18	5	8
1962	33	27	21	18	12	9
1963	24	26	16	17	8	9
1964	24	24	15	16.4	9	7.6
1965	24	23	18	16	6	7
1966	27	23	18	15	9	8
1967	18	21	9	14	9	7
1968	21	21	14	13	7	8



## Causes of Death and Age at Death of Infants under 1 month

Certified Cause of Death	TIME OF DEATH					Total
	Within 24 hrs.	1 - 7 days	1 - 2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	
Prematurity	8	—	—	—	—	8
Congenital malformation	1	—	—	—	2	3
Respiratory infection	—	—	—	—	1	1
Rhesus Incompatibility	2	—	—	—	—	2
Anoxia	1	1	—	—	—	2
Other Diseases of infancy	—	1	—	—	1	2
Total Deaths	12	2	—	—	4	18

## Causes of death and Age at Death of Infants under 1 year old

Certified Cause of Death	Neo-Natal	Post Neo-Natal	Total
Prematurity ... ..	8	—	8
Congenital Malformations	3	1	4
Respiratory ... ..	1	3	4
Rhesus Incompatibility ...	2	—	2
Anoxia ... ..	2	—	2
Other diseases of Infancy	2	1	3
Accidental suffocation ...	—	4	4
Total ... ..	18	9	27

## PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES

A monthly meeting takes place of the Problem Families Committee which was originally set up in 1953 under the auspices of the Problem Families Sub-Committee of the Corporation. This Committee is attended by Corporation Officials and by representatives of external organisations who are interested in the problem. A free interchange of information takes place at such meetings whereby mutual assistance is given by dealing with the problem presented by each case. The following are in attendance, or are represented at such meetings:—

Medical Officer of Health  
 Chief Sanitary Inspector  
 Property Manager  
 Superintendent Nursing Officer  
 Principal Probation Officer  
 Officer of the R.S.S.P.C.C.  
 Children's Officer  
 Welfare Officer  
 Area Manager, Ministry of Health & Social Security  
 Manager, Ministry of Labour and National Service  
 Clerk to the Education Committee  
 Burgh Organiser of the W.R.V.S.  
 Chief Constable

Since the meetings commenced fifteen years ago, 70 problem families have come under review and in 49 cases improvement has been achieved. Inevitably certain families are capable of achieving little improvement in their social circumstances despite all manner of encouragement and help, this is particularly true of those families characterised by low mental endowment. In such cases, efforts are concentrated upon general supervision with such assistance, advice and encouragement as may be necessary.

## WELFARE FOODS

The arrangements for the distribution of Welfare Foods continued satisfactorily during the year. There were six fixed centres as follows:—Health and Welfare Department Office, Wellpark Clinic, Craigieknowes Clinic, Hillend Clinic, Rankin Park Clinic and Elizabeth Martin Clinic. The W.R.V.S. organisation also distributed Welfare Foods from a van in the Gibbshill district and from their headquarters at Seafield House.

The quantities supplied during 1967 and 1968 were as follows:—

Food	1967	1968
National Dried Milk (packets)	20,696	13,628
Orange Juice (bottles)	19,125	17,938
Cod Liver Oil (bottles)	2,073	1,727
Vitamins A and D (packets)	690	622

## DOMESTIC HELPS

The public demand for this useful service is being maintained as the figures given below will testify. Such helps are provided in the event of a domiciliary confinement, or of illness.

	No. of Helps		Type of Case		Total
	Whole Time	Part Time	Confinements	Illness	
1952	—	10	32	58	90
1953	—	5	25	26	51
1954	—	8	34	42	76
1955	—	10	20	55	75
1956	—	11	35	56	91
1957	—	11	30	60	90
1958	—	11	26	62	88
1959	—	15	41	84	125
1960	—	14	29	70	99
1961	—	14	33	91	124
1962	—	14	24	110	134
1963	10	32	36	157	193
1964	11	51	38	225	263
1965	9	71	24	278	302
1966	3	83	21	291	312
1967	4	90	10	275	285
1968	2	96	5	326	331

The 326 "illness" cases in 1968 included 286 elderly and infirm persons for whom domestic help was provided.

In 1968 the time worked by Domestic Helps was 104,105 hours, an average of 314 hours per patient.

## PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

### TUBERCULOSIS

During the year 1968, the Health and Welfare Department continued its efforts to prevent the spread of tuberculosis and to aid those who suffer from this disease.

The number of new cases notified as suffering from respiratory tuberculosis was 29 of whom 23 were males and 6 females.

The peak incidence occurred in males over 45 years of age. In females the peak incidence was between 35 and 45 years.

**TABLE A**—Figures for confirmed new cases for the period 1955-1968:—

Year	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
1955	106	20
1956	87	10
1957	71	15
1958	107	10
1959	60	10
1960	45	5
1961	35	11
1962	46	7
1963	40	7
1964	27	4
1965	31	10
1966	35	6
1967	20	6
1968	29	2

Table B

The number of cases confirmed during 1968 classified by age groups and site of disease:—

Form	Sex	AGE GROUPS									Total
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	
Respiratory ....	M.	—	—	1	3	1	3	6	6	3	23
	F.	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	1	6
Total Respiratory ....		—	—	1	4	2	5	7	6	4	29
Abdominal ....	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningeal ....	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miliary Tuberculosis....	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bones and Joints ....	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Superficial Glands ....	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Genito-Urinary Organs	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other Organs ....	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Respiratory Total		—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2

Table C

Classification of cases resident within the Burgh who received tuberculosis known to have their homes within the Burgh.

Form	Sex	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total
Respiratory ....	M.	—	2	5	27	24	53	61	51	37	260
	F.	—	1	13	23	46	63	33	10	9	198
Non-Respiratory	M.	—	—	—	5	4	10	5	2	—	26
	F.	—	1	—	4	9	9	5	4	6	38

**TABLE D**

Classification of cases resident within the Burgh who received institutional treatment during the year:—

	In hospital on Jan. 1st	Admitted during year	Discharged during year	Died in hospital	In hospital on Dec. 31st
Under 15 years—					
M.	—	1	—	—	1
F.	—	—	—	—	—
15—44 years—					
M.	2	10	9	1	2
F.	4	9	8	2	3
45 years and over—					
M.	7	17	14	1	9
F.	1	5	4	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>

### **B.C.G. Vaccination**

Infants — All parents in the Burgh are offered B.C.G. vaccination for their newly born children and this is carried out regularly at the Rankin Memorial Hospital where a member of the medical staff of this department carries out such vaccinations twice a week. During 1968, 1,514 infants were vaccinated against tuberculosis at the hospital of which number 1,062 were babies whose mothers were normally resident within the Burgh. The remaining 452 babies vaccinated were born to mothers residing outwith the Burgh and in each case the Medical Officer of Health of their home area was notified. The parents of infants born at home are advised that B.C.G. vaccination is desirable and is available at the maternity and child welfare clinics. During the year, 123 babies were vaccinated in this way.

Other Groups — B.C.G. vaccination is offered to “High Risk” groups in the population, i.e. nurses, medical students, and contacts of known cases. Particular attention is paid to school children in the age group 13-15 years, who are collectively known as “School Leavers”.

In all cases, other than infants under the age of two months. B.C.G. vaccination is preceded by Mantoux testing and negative reactors are offered vaccination.

In one school, such a group of “School Leavers” produced a large number of positive reactors to the Mantoux test and subsequent chest X-ray showed a child with pulmonary tuberculosis. As a precaution arrangements were made with the Mass Miniature Radiography Service to offer chest X-ray to all attending the school.

Full details are given in the following table:—

**TABLE E**

Group	Tuberculin tested		Negative re-actors		Vaccinated during 1968	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(1) Nurses	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Medical Students ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Contacts	3	7	3	6	16	13
(4) Special Groups not included in (1) to (3) above:—						
(a) School leavers	570	601	404	435	404	435
(b) Infant Scheme	—	—	—	—	741	773
(5) Others	—	—	—	—	62	61
(6) Totals	573	608	407	441	1223	1282

**Table F** — Percentage of school leavers mantoux positive, Greenock compared to the whole of Scotland (1956-1968):—

Year	Greenock	Scotland
1956	36.6%	28%
1957	31.4%	27%
1958	41.7%	26%
1959	39.1%	20%
1960	33.0%	19%
1961	25.6%	18%
1962	18.0%	18%
1963	18.7%	17%
1964	13.5%	16%
1965	19.5%	17%
1966	18.3%	17%
1967	25.3%	17%
1968	28.3%	Not available

As many children now being tested had B.C.G. vaccination in infancy, the percentage given tuberculin positive reactions is increasing and can no longer be accepted as a measure of probable tuberculosis in the community.

Those children who showed a positive mantoux reaction were given a chest X-ray. The results of the X-ray of these children were as follows:—

No abnormality	...	...	...	...	...	305
A healed primary lesion	...	...	...	...	...	16
Lesions requiring further examination	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defaulters	...	...	...	...	...	7



## Contact Tracing

Whenever a new case of Tuberculosis is reported to the Medical Officer of Health, the home is visited by a Health Visitor and arrangements are made for the Mantoux testing as appropriate and chest X-ray of all other members of the family and also close family contacts. Negative reactors to the Tuberculin test are offered B.C.G. vaccination. Where a previously unsuspected case of Tuberculosis is discovered by this method of contact tracing, arrangements for treatment are made. Where it appears that the new case of open tuberculosis has been working in surroundings or circumstances which might carry a risk to other persons at the same place of work, the management concerned is contacted and arrangements are made for the X-ray examination of all who have been working in contact with the patient.

## Re-housing

Where a case of tuberculosis occurs in an overcrowded household, the Medical Officer of Health may recommend rehousing to a larger house. The purpose of such recommendation is to allow a tuberculous person to have a room to himself or herself whereby the risk of spread of the infection to persons who might otherwise have to sleep in close proximity to the case is reduced. In all, during the year, a total of 2 families were re-housed in this manner.

## SMOKING AND HEALTH

Evidence points to cigarette smoking as a contributory factor in the causation of not only lung cancer and bronchitis but also arterial thrombosis, all of which bring about much ill health and an earlier death than would otherwise be expected from the normal process of ageing. There is little doubt that the general health of heavy cigarette smokers would be greatly improved by a reduction in the numbers consumed or preferably by total abstinence.

As part of this department's contribution to Health Education, posters illustrating the hazard to health of cigarette smoking are displayed in the Clinics and Schools throughout the Burgh, and leaflets on this subject are made available in appropriate premises.

## EPILEPSY: CEREBRAL PALSY

Arrangements for the care and treatment of persons suffering from the above conditions have continued as in previous years. Children under school age are referred by their own doctor to consultants or suitable clinics for treatment. School children are under regular observation by the school medical officers. On leaving school, appropriate information is made available to the local youth employment officer to assist in placing handicapped persons in suitable employment. Occupational therapy for the home-bound is provided by the Department's handcraft instructor.

## HEALTH EDUCATION

The Department continued throughout 1968 to instruct the public in the maintenance of good health and the prevention of disease. Advice is given as and when the occasion presents itself — by the Doctors



in the Clinics and in the Schools; by the Health Visitors in the Homes and Clinics and by the Nurses in the Schools. Appropriate publicity material was displayed in the Department, its clinics and elsewhere.

The co-operation of the public was constantly sought in immunising procedures designed to increase their own and their children's resistance to the dangerous diseases, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, smallpox and measles.

### **Prevention of Accidents in the Home**

The Department maintains a continuous effort to keep the public reminded of the dangers existing in the home, especially to the aged and the very young. Posters and leaflets, supplied by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents were prominently displayed in clinics, playgrounds and the Department itself, while a suitable selection was sent to general practitioners for display in their surgeries.

Particulars are supplied to this Department by outside agencies, in particular the Greenock Royal Infirmary, re Home Accidents. Home visits are paid by Health Visitors and Welfare Officers with a view to educate and so prevent such accidents.

### **Chiropody**

The Chiropody Clinic operated by the Corporation for persons of pensionable age in the Burgh has been working to full capacity during 1968, treatment was provided for elderly people on 5,574 occasions by the staff of two full-time Chiropodists.

### **Cervical Cytology**

The cervical cytology service continued during 1968. During the year 593 smears were examined; of these 583 were negative, 9 were suspicious and 1 unsatisfactory. Those women whose smears were suspicious or unsatisfactory were kept under review. No positive smear has so far come to light. In all cases the patient and the patient's general practitioner are informed of the results of the test.

This service could be of considerable benefit from a health point of view and it would be encouraging to see more women making use of the facilities offered.

## **WELFARE SERVICES**

### **ELDERLY CITIZENS**

#### **(1) Housing**

The Corporation have provided 216 small houses for elderly citizens — mainly in the lower flats of tenement blocks and by way of one-storey cottages designed for their special needs.

#### **(2) Residential Accommodation**

At the end of the year some 200 elderly people were accommodated in local homes — The Little Sisters of the Poor; the Medical Aid Home; and the Corporation's Belleaire Home and Hillend House.

There is also Sir Gabriel Wood's Mariners' Home with accommodation for about 60 retired seamen.

Three Greenock persons were also accommodated at Paisley Royal Infirmary Annexe and three at Ravenspark Hospital Irvine.

#### **(3) General Welfare of the Elderly**

During the year the Department's Welfare Officers made 3,395 general welfare visits to senior citizens, of 70 years of age and over, including 72 initial visits to those who had attained 70 years of age during the year and including 59 visits to aged persons admitted to the Greenock Royal Infirmary because of home accidents. The purpose of these latter visits is to ascertain if these elderly people are able to resume normal activity following return home from hospital and if not to arrange such services as they may require because of possible permanent incapacity.

Referrals to other agencies are made as necessary to meet special needs that may arise e.g. Home Help; Chiropody; Meals on Wheels; Luncheon Clubs; Voluntary Visitors; Coast and Country Outings, etc. The visitation service is greatly appreciated by the old people as it enables them to communicate special needs to someone accepted by them as a responsible confidant.

#### **(4) Registration and Inspection of Old People's Homes**

No new Voluntary Home was registered during the year and conditions in all Homes in the Burgh were found by inspection to be satisfactory.

#### **(5) Temporary Accommodation**

During 1968 there were the usual incidents of fire etc. in houses and the Department gave those concerned every assistance required. In no case was it necessary to provide temporary accommodation as relatives and friends were able to meet this particular need as it arose. The severe storm in January however produced an unprecedented situation and both the Town Hall and Seafield House were used to accommodate families whose homes had been rendered uninhabitable. Also in this connection the facilities offered by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints proved invaluable. The speedy application of First-

Aid repairs to the damaged houses, however, together with the temporary use of new houses not yet allocated saved what might have been much longer periods of residence in temporary accommodation for many people.

During the year also temporary residential accommodation was arranged for five unmarried mothers for varying periods.

#### **(6) Compulsory Removal of Persons in need of Urgent Care**

In no case during 1968 was it necessary to take compulsory action in this regard.

#### **(7) Care of Property of Persons admitted to Hospital**

It is the duty of the Health and Welfare Department to arrange for the protection of the property of persons unable to do so for themselves and who have no friends or relatives to do this for them. Such matters as collection of pension or other benefit, payment of rent and insurance, and storage of furniture are attended to as necessary.

#### **(8) Interments**

During the year 15 persons were interred at the instance of the Department as no relatives or friends of the deceased persons were found either to make the necessary arrangements or with funds available to give instructions.

In most cases whole or part recovery of costs was possible.

These figures include arrangements on behalf of local hospitals when patients die without friends or relatives but with sufficient resources to meet costs.

#### **(9) General Welfare Services**

During 1968 the number of general welfare cases dealt with by the Welfare Section of the Department approximated 2,000. The high incidence of unemployment in the Burgh continues to bring many people to the Department seeking assistance in dealing with difficulties and debts of various kinds. Other factors such as personal and family problems and accommodation needs were as constant as in previous years and the officers were called upon to carry out frequent visitations to many homes and at various hours in an attempt to relieve these difficulties. It may be recorded that the excellent liaison between the Department and the various voluntary agencies in the town continues to make it possible to accord some measure of practical help to many of the people concerned — including gifts of used furniture and other effects kindly offered to the Department by various people.

### **WELFARE SERVICES FOR HANDICAPPED PERSONS**

#### **(10) Blind Persons**

##### **(a) Register**

The following summary shows the total number of blind persons at the end of the year registered with the Corporation.

## Age groups of all blind persons on Register:—

			Males	Females	Total
2 to 4 years	...	...	—	—	—
5 to 15 years	...	...	—	1	1
16 to 17 years	...	...	2	—	2
18 to 20 years	...	...	1	—	1
21 to 29 years	...	...	3	5	8
30 to 39 years	...	...	5	5	10
40 to 49 years	...	...	5	2	7
50 to 59 years	...	...	13	14	27
60 to 64 years	...	...	7	6	13
65 to 69 years	...	...	9	20	29
70 years and over	...	...	49	72	121
			94	125	219

Eight males and twenty six females were registered during the year.

It will be observed that those 70 years and over form 55% of the total.

The domiciliary services for blind persons continue to be provided by the Society for the Blind in Glasgow and West of Scotland who supply a Home Visitor/Teacher (Braille, Moon and Handcrafts, etc.) for the Greenock and Port Glasgow areas.

**(b) Residence**

The number of blind persons in various types of dwellings was as follows:—

			Males	Females	Total
In Private Dwellings	...	...	84	115	199
In homes providing care and attention	...	...	5	6	11
In Hospitals	...	...	3	3	6
In Lodging Houses	...	...	2	—	2
In Residential Schools	...	...	—	1	1
			94	125	219

**(c) Home Visitation and Teaching**

During the year, a total of 510 visits were made to Greenock cases and figures under the heading of teaching are as follows:—

**(d) Braille and Moon-Readers and Tuition**

			Males	Females	Total
No. of Greenock readers registered with Libraries for the Blind			10	5	15
No. of Persons receiving lessons in Braille Type	...	...	3	2	5
No. of persons receiving lessons in Moon Type	..	...	1	1	2

**(e) Wireless and Talking Books**

The Wireless for the Blind Fund was able to meet all demands. Repairs and re-issue of used sets assisted in maintaining the full supply. All registered blind persons are in receipt of a free licence.

There are 25 talking-book machines and tapes in use in Greenock and specially manufactured tape cassettes are obtainable from the National Library for the Blind in London. The talking-book machines are extremely suitable for elderly blind persons who have been in the habit of reading a great deal and who, by reason of age, being bed-ridden or housebound, find it difficult to learn Braille or Moon.

#### (f) Holidays

Holiday accommodation for the blind is provided at appropriate Homes in Ayr, Girvan and Blackpool, and 9 Greenock blind persons availed themselves of this facility during the season.

#### (g) Handcraft Classes

During the winter months classes were held in the Greenbank Centre with an average attendance of 12 blind persons who undertook various light handcrafts.

#### (h) General Social Activities, Entertainments, Outings

Greenbank was also used as a social centre for the Blind for Dominoes and Club Visits with other Blind Clubs. The average attendance at these meetings was around 50. There was also a monthly concert and the annual outing to Millport for the Glasgow and the West of Scotland Blind was attended by 180 of the local blind.

#### (i) Employment

The employment position of all registered blind persons over the age of 16 years was as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
In workshops for the blind	7	1	8
Employed in open industry ...	4	—	4
Home workers ...	—	—	—
Undergoing training for sheltered employment ... ..	—	—	—
Undergoing training for open industry ... ..	1	—	1
Arrangements for training pending ... ..	—	—	—
In Royal Blind School, Edinburgh ... ..	—	—	—
Not capable of employment	25	3	28
Not available for employment (Housewives, retired persons, etc.) ... ..	57	120	177
Available for employment ...	—	—	—
	94	124	218

#### (j) Sheltered Employment

All blind persons capable of training and employment are entitled to register as disabled persons with the Department of Employment and Productivity. The Department meets the cost of industrial rehabilitation and training, and this is normally carried out at Alwyn House, Ceres, and at either Craigmillar Park, Edinburgh, or the Glasgow Workshops for the Blind. The Workshops in Glasgow, owned and managed by a Joint Committee composed of representatives of the various local authorities in the West of Scotland, are approved by



the Department of Employment and Productivity for the purpose of providing sheltered employment for blind persons. Trainees there received allowances from the Ministry and serve an apprenticeship of five years; in respect of all trained workers, the Department of Employment and Productivity pays a per-capita grant to the Committee. Seven Greenock persons (6 males, 1 female) were employed in the Glasgow Workshops for the Blind and 1 male was employed in the Northern Counties Institute for the Blind at Inverness.

### **(k) Wages and Conditions**

The present Scheme of Wages and Conditions governing the training and employment of blind persons in Scottish Sheltered Workshops was drawn up by the Joint Industrial Advisory Committee for Scottish Institutions for the Blind.

### **(l) Employment in Open Industry**

Increasing emphasis is being placed upon the absorption of trained blind workers into open industry; during the past five years this has been carried out successfully locally in the following cases, the employees earning the normal wage rate for the job:—

	Male	Female	Total
Upholsterer ... ..	—	—	—
Telephone Operators ... ..	4	—	4
Fitter and Assembler ... ..	—	—	—
	4	—	4

### **(m) Education**

At the end of the year there was one Greenock young blind person attending Blind School.

### **(11) Partially Sighted Persons**

Partially sighted persons living in Greenock are also visited by the Home Teacher and most of them take part in the social activities of the blind.

### **(12) Deaf and Dumb Persons**

Welfare services to the deaf and hard of hearing are conducted under the auspices of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Mission to the Deaf and Dumb but a local committee is responsible for the local Mission and has representation on the Board of Directors in Glasgow as has also Greenock Corporation.

The Rev. J. S. Lochrie of Glasgow is responsible for the spiritual welfare of the deaf in Greenock and Mr David Porter for the provision of welfare services in addition to the former responsibility as Mr Lochrie's assistant in Paisley and District. Mrs Miller continued her part-time work with the assistance of a team of specialist welfare officers for the deaf.

As deafness prevents participation in normal public worship the deaf require a special form of Church Service. Weekly Services are

conducted in Greenbank Mission by Mr Porter through speech, finger spelling and signs. These Services are well attended and at Communion Services the little Church is often filled to capacity.

Home visitation was carried out to the 62 adults and children known to the Mission when family and personal problems were dealt with. Advice and assistance was given in a wide variety of difficulties by the Mission staff specially qualified to communicate with the deaf.

Interpretation was provided in hospitals, doctors' surgeries, lawyers' offices and on other occasions when it has been of the utmost importance that the deaf should be completely understood.

In the sphere of employment, the Mission Welfare Officer is able to assist the Department of Employment and Productivity staff and to make direct approaches to employers on behalf of individuals who are deaf or who are both deaf and dumb. Despite the high level of unemployment in Greenock success in finding employment was made in 8 local cases.

Deafness tends to isolate its victims from their social activities and severely limits and distorts the personality unless the barriers of deafness are adequately broken down. Greenock Mission provides a Community Centre at Greenbank, Kelly Street, in which deafness is no handicap and where with the assistance of Welfare Officers the deaf are able to provide their own recreations, badminton, chess, draughts, table-tennis; also relaxed conversation and special events such as dances.

### (13) Crippled and Other Classes of Handicapped Persons

Occupational Therapy and General Visitation:—

At the end of the year there were 80 persons with various types of physical handicap on this particular register.

The officer charged with the special duty of visiting these people and training them in various aspects of handcraft instruction made 1,250 visits in the course of the year and gave handcraft instruction to an average of 38 persons per month. The usual afternoon class was held each Thursday at Hillend Clinic where there was an average attendance of 14.

### (14) Aids to the Disabled

Various works of adaptation were carried out as shown hereunder:—

		Cost		
		£	s.	d.
External aids (ramps, handrails etc.), 2	...	83	3	10
Internal adaptations, 13	... ..	236	1	4
		<hr/> £319 5 2 <hr/>		

The Greenock and District "Young Otters" Club took full advantage of the facilities at the Hector McNeill Memorial Baths each Sunday afternoon (kindly granted by Greenock Corporation) and some 30 handicapped persons of various age groups (mostly children) were regular attenders.

The transport of the participants to and from the baths is supplied by the Council of Social Service mini-buses and various voluntary attendants look after the swimmers (and those not able to do very much actual swimming) while they are in the water and changing rooms.

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

### Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

The important factors in this are the work of the maternity and child welfare staff of the Department in making early ascertainment of maladjustment in young children and in emphasising to parents the importance of good care and training of sub-normal children and where necessary, calling in the assistance of specialist services.

The Home Help Service also does much to alleviate distress resulting from mental deterioration, particularly among elderly persons.

### Psychiatric Clinic

Accommodation in the Wellpark Clinic is rented to the Renfrewshire Mental Hospitals Board and consultative sessions are held there by Dr. J. Moffat, Physician Superintendent, Ravenscraig Hospital and Dr. P. Kershaw, Consultant Psychiatrist. This important aspect of preventive work reduces pressure on hospital accommodation by enabling many affected people to continue in community life and preventing former patients from having to return to hospital. There is close liaison between the Department and staff at Ravenscraig Hospital in regard to local health authority community services to the mentally ill and this partnership has proved to be most beneficial to those attending for treatment.

### Mental Illness

In regard to emergency and/or formal admissions, the services of this Department are only required if there is no relative of the patient available or willing to make the application. During 1968, 303 Greenock persons (162 males and 141 females) were admitted to Ravenscraig Hospital. 267 persons (147 males and 120 females) were discharged and 38 persons (15 males and 23 females) died.

#### (a) Guardianship Cases

Local Health Authority Responsible Medical Officers and Mental Health Officers visit mentally ill patients under guardianship and ensure that the regulations relating to them are carried out. Two patients are boarded-out in Arran and one within the Burgh.

Over the year the Department's staff made 1,880 after-care visits to those under home guardianship or informal care.

#### (b) Voluntary Work

The "Monday Club" organised by the local Voluntary Association for Mental Health in Seafield House has proved to be a welcome innovation and various types of indoor recreation are available to some 20 present and former patients of Ravenscraig Hospital.



## **Mental Deficiency**

### **(a) Institutional Care**

There were 78 mental defectives (51 males and 27 females) under care in institutions at the end of 1968. During the year 6 males and 1 female were admitted to this form of care.

### **(b) Guardianship**

Fourteen certified defectives (9 males and 5 females) were under local guardianship at the end of the year and 5 males and 3 females under guardianship outwith the Burgh and these were visited as required.

### **(c) General Supervision**

The number of visits to each case varies according to need. Advice and practical help (directly or indirectly) is accorded as necessary and the visits are greatly appreciated by both patients and guardians.

This visitation and supervision is applied particularly to those between 16 and 30 years of age to ensure that every facility available to further their interests is made known to them and arranged as required.

Seven children (5 males and 2 females) under 16 years of age were being visited at the end of the year.

Supervision in this field entails close co-operation with other bodies such as the Mental Welfare Commission in Edinburgh and at local level, the mentally handicapped division of Glenburn School and the Auchmead Junior Occupation Centre. These two educational establishments notify to the Health and Welfare Department and to the local Voluntary Association for Mental Health, the names and addresses of school leavers together with assessment of their capabilities and needs so that the Department's officers can advise or assist parents or guardians accordingly.

Two new cases (2 males) under school age were notified during the year. There is co-operation too, with the Department of Employment and Productivity in relation to finding work for those who are employable and useful information in the defectives' interest is passed on as occasion arises to such other departments as Police and Probation.

### **(d) Voluntary Work**

During the year the Greenock Voluntary Association for Mental Health continued their visitation to former pupils of Glenburn School and continued also to run the Argyle Club for mentally handicapped girls over school age on three afternoons each week. This club attracts a regular attendance of about 24 girls who take part in simple occupational pursuits and engage in social pastimes such as singing, dancing and playing games.

The Centre for young mentally handicapped children held at the Corporation's Hillend Clinic and conducted under the auspices of the local branch of the Scottish Society for Mentally Handicapped Children catered for about 12 of these children on Wednesdays and Fridays with Mondays added towards the end of the year. They were looked after by voluntary lady attendants working on a rota system of duty and the great value of this creche is in relieving the mothers of the care of the children on three days each week, the mothers concerned appreciating the facilities provided very much indeed.

The local Council of Social Service supplied the transport to and from this creche and also to and from the "Monday" and "Argyle" Clubs mentioned above.

### (e) Training and Occupation

Mentally handicapped children unable to profit from education in the special school but able to respond to occupational training suited to their special needs are provided for at Auchmead Centre.

Responsibility for domiciliary services for those above school age is laid on the local health authority and premises rented from the Y.W.C.A. at 2 Kelly Street, are the locus for this service to male defectives in the district who attend from 9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays and are provided with a three course mid-day meal at a cost to each trainee of 1/6d per day. These meals, which are subsidised by the Corporation are obtained from a local works canteen and are transported to the Centre by members of the local branch of W.R.V.S. The pupils attending the Centre — about 26 of them attend regularly each day — are supervised and trained in various handicrafts by Mr Fitzgerald, the supervisor, and his assistant, Mr Cameron.

The annual camp at Arran for the trainees was again held in June. Subsidised by the local Voluntary Association for Mental Health and organised in conjunction with Mr Fitzgerald, this camp provides a beneficial change of scenery to which the trainees look forward eagerly each year.

## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

### Session 1967-68

The routine medical inspection of all school entrants, and of children born in 1958, 1954 and 1951 was carried out. The seven year olds (born in 1960) were given vision and hearing tests only. Children in the Nursery Class at Craigieknowes School were examined twice, and 405 children were examined before setting out to Residential Camp Schools.

The school nurses carried out their regular duties, preparing children for medical examination, inspecting them for cleanliness, possible ailments and infections, and paying home visits where necessary.

Headmasters continued to bring forward for examination children causing concern and especially those with a bad record of absenteeism.

The continued co-operation of head teachers and their staffs in local schools is greatly appreciated.

### SCHOOLS IN THE BURGH OF GREENOCK — SESSION 1967-68

#### Average Number of Children on the Rolls

Ordinary Schools    ...    ...    ...    ...    ... 14,618

Routine (Systematic) Examinations (Doctor and Nurse)	Exam.	
	1st	2nd

#### Number of children examined:—

Nursery Class (Craigieknowes) ... ..	23	21
Entrants (5 years old plus) ... ..		
Second Age Group (9 years plus) ... ..		
Third Age Group (13 years plus) ... ..		
Secondary Schools Age Group (16 years plus) 258		
Totals 3,993	23	21

7 Year Old Group (Vision and Hearing Only) 1,080

Grand Total 5,073

#### Non-Routine Examination (Nurse)

Treatment required and parent informed ...	4,728
No action required ... ..	6,260
	10,988

**Principal Defects found at Non-Routine Examinations:—**

Uncleanliness of Head	...	...	...	1,744	
Uncleanliness of Body	...	...	...	208	
Unsatisfactory condition of clothing	...			252	
Unsatisfactory condition of footgear	...			50	
				Total	2,254
Defects of vision	...	...	...	...	331
Other defects	...	...	...	...	2,148
					<hr/> 4,733 <hr/>
Re-examinations (Nurse)	...	...	...	3,802	

**Examinations for Special Purposes**

(a) For Employment Licences (Doctor)	...	60
(b) For Residential Camp Schools (Dr. & Nurse)	405	
(c) Re-examinations Camp Schools (Nurse)	...	223
(d) Home Visits (Nurse)	..	167

**Doctor's Inspection Clinic:—**

Nmber of Special Cases examined	...	785
Examined for Nevasa Cruise by Doctor	...	228

**Minor Ailments Clinic:—**

Number of Attendances ... .. 10,629 = 2,070 children

**Nature of Cases:—**

(I) Cuts, Bruises, Injuries, etc.	...	114 = 61 children
(II) Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat	287 = 115 children	
(III) Diseases of Eye	...	413 = 119 children
(IV) Diseases of Skin	...	9,815 = 1,775 children

## GREENOCK BURGH SCHOOLS—SESSION 1967-68—ATTENDANCES AT CLINICS

SCHOOLS	Number on Roll	Cuts, Bruises, etc.		Ear, Nose and Throat		Eye		Skin		Totals	
		Cases	Att.	Cases	Att.	Cases	Att.	Cases	Att.	Cases	Att.
The Academy	1184	—	—	1	18	—	—	—	—	1	18
Ardgowan	507	—	—	2	4	—	—	6	26	7	30
Craigieknowes	427	6	24	5	27	6	23	214	791	231	865
Finuart	646	—	—	4	28	1	5	26	108	31	141
High	863	—	—	1	4	1	3	1	2	3	9
Highlanders' Academy	505	—	—	1	3	—	—	12	33	13	36
Hillend	242	1	4	—	—	3	18	10	81	14	103
King's Glen	429	3	7	3	6	6	17	104	524	116	554
The Lady Alice	569	—	—	4	11	—	—	13	68	17	79
Ladyburn	423	6	7	8	24	9	42	56	324	79	397
Larkfield	519	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	734	80	734
Mearns Street	506	1	2	6	23	4	29	125	478	136	532
The Mount	660	4	12	5	21	9	47	44	444	62	524
Ravenscraig	199	—	—	10	10	5	6	27	210	42	226
Springfield	524	—	—	—	—	—	—	139	926	139	926
St. Andrew's	636	10	10	5	5	6	6	84	564	105	585
St. Columba's	1169	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2
St. Gabriel's	319	—	—	11	11	15	18	75	410	101	439
St. Joseph's	786	—	—	20	20	2	14	29	110	49	130
St. Kenneth's	599	1	3	3	9	2	14	51	273	57	299
St. Laurence	441	2	6	5	16	3	8	165	325	175	355
St. Mary's Patrick Street	895	5	10	2	5	13	37	57	262	77	314
St. Mary's Annexe (Loretto)	666	4	8	7	25	12	83	31	149	54	265
St. Mary's East Shaw St.	561	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	5	3	7
St. Mary's, Captain St.	343	7	10	1	3	4	13	24	201	29	217
St. Mungo's	—	11	11	5	7	10	34	333	2339	355	2390
St. Saviour's	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	58	406	84	432
Others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	20	9	20
Totals	14618	61	114	115	287	119	413	1775	9815	2070	10629

## PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

The staff of the Port Health Authority dealt with 226 ships of which 135 arrived direct from the oceans, 20 via other ports in the United Kingdom, 50 from European Continental ports, 13 were of new construction and 8 estuarial vessels. 81 of these ships were sailing under foreign colours and the countries of registration, which are as follow, may be of interest:—

Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Liberia	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
West Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
U.S.A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bulgaria, Japan, Kuwait, Philippines, Portugal,							
U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia — 1 each							7
							—
							81
							—

The fresh water tanks of a number of ships, including those of the Queen Elizabeth II were inspected and treated by chlorination. After treatments 20 samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination or chemical analysis. In all cases the laboratory reports were satisfactory and the water was suitable for drinking.

Twenty seven of the ocean going vessels were liners including the school cruise ships of the British India Steam Navigation Company. 11,357 passengers were landed of whom 10,013 were British, 707 Commonwealth and 637 aliens.

Thirteen cases of illness were encountered, 6 of an infectious nature but not quarantinable. Three of the 13 cases were removed to a Greenock Hospital.

Following surveys of ships' provisions by Ministry of Transport Officials arrangements were made for the disposal of some 1,840 lbs. of unsound food, mainly flour. In the ships concerned the store rooms were inspected after cleansing and disinfection.

Fourteen ships arrived at Greenock with invalid deratting or deratting exemption certificates; of these 4 were allowed to proceed to home ports to be dealt with. 40 deratting certificates were granted including 12 to newly built ships. In addition, 8 rodent control certificates were issued under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1966. Other shipping work included the inspection of estuarial vessels exempt from carrying rodent control certificates. These are mostly tugs and summer passenger carrying British Railways ships which are laid up in Greenock harbours during the winter.



Apart from all ports in Africa which are treated as endemic for smallpox, 3 ships called at the infected ports of Bombay, Karachi and Djakarta-Raya before arriving at Greenock. Smallpox and cholera are still present in these areas and in the Far East generally. Three ships crews, 2 from Bombay and 1 from Hong Kong, who arrived by air to join ships at Greenock were kept under surveillance locally.

Surveillance by the staff of the Port Health Authority was maintained on 22 persons, who landed at Greenock, and 5 persons, who arrived in Greenock through other United Kingdom ports, from smallpox infected areas and who did not hold valid international vaccination certificates. Notifications, for this purpose, were made to other Local Authorities in the cases of 2 passengers who disembarked at Greenock and travelled to destinations in other parts of the country.

Appropriate medical arrangements, in accordance with the statutory requirements, were made for 5 Long-stay Immigrants, 4 from Hong Kong and 1 from Italy, who arrived in Greenock. The boarding Port Medical Officers also examined Commonwealth and Alien Immigrants arriving at Greenock by ship when requested by the Immigration Officers under the relevant legislation.

At the end of 1968, work on the Container Terminal was nearing completion and it was anticipated that the facilities provided would become operational early in 1969. It is expected that the inauguration of the container service through Greenock will eventually result in a considerable increase in the work of the Port Health Authority. With this in mind a close liaison is being maintained with the Clyde Port Authority, H.M. Customs and Excise and the Agents of the shipping company presently involved.

## FOOD SUPPLY

Mr A. M. M. Connell, Chief Sanitary Inspector, has kindly supplied the following information:—

### Milk and Dairies

There is now only 1 dairy farm registered in terms of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act 1914 within the burgh.

The registered dairies within the burgh now number 164, an increase of 2 compared with 1967.

In addition samples were taken from other sources totalling 294 as follows:—

Pasteurising Establishments 26; Wholesale and Retail Premises 191; Schools and School Kitchens 40; Hospitals, Clinics, Canteens, etc. 12; and Vehicles 25.

Further details of the samples were as follows:—

Designation of Milk	No. Taken	No. Satis.	No. Unsat.	Unsatisfactory by reason of			
				Phosphatase	High Bact. Count	Coliform Organisms	2 or more tests
Standard	40	30	10	—	5	4	1
Premium	9	7	2	—	1	1	—
Pasteurised	245	213	32	1	—	31	—
Total	294	250	44	1	6	36	1

### Ice Cream

Samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination with the following results;—

No. Taken	No. Satisfactory	No. Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory by reason of		
			Coliform Organisms	High Bacterial Count	Coliform Organisms and High Bact. Count
89	48	41	16	1	24

## FOOD AND UNSOUND FOOD

In all during the year there were received from members of the public 48 complaints alleging that certain articles of food were unsound and unfit for human consumption, viz:— 7 to aerated water, 6 to milk, 2 to chicken, 2 to meat, 2 to sliced sausage, 2 to loaf, 3 to pie, 1 each to black bun, fish cake, sausage rolls, biscuits, chocolate novelty, peas, lentils, soup, salad, meat paste, eggs, fruit cake, ham, raspberries, pear and grapes, ale, beans, sausage meat, currants, ham hough, steak pie, apple jelly, doughnut, coconut snowballs.

It was found in 20 instances that there was no cause for complaint and it was therefore not necessary for this Department to take any action. In 27 cases action was taken by the Department to prevent a recurrence of the complaints. In the remaining instance the complaint related to coconut snowballs which were found to be mouldy and unfit for human consumption. After investigation it was necessary to report to the Procurator Fiscal for proceedings a local firm who had sold the snowballs to a member of the public in that condition.

The total quantity of unsound food seized in terms of Section 9 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956 during the year amounted to 10,172 lb. 12 $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. of which 2,890 lb.  $\frac{3}{4}$  oz. were tinned foods. In the course of these inspections 115 visits had to be made.

In addition 385 lb. meat, 64 lb. fish and 1,431 lb. assorted foods from 2 vessels were condemned by a Board of Trade official and destroyed under the supervision of the District Sanitary Inspector.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following are the offensive trades within the burgh:—

1. Public Slaughterhouse with which the following are associated in buildings within the same curtilage:—
  - (a) The Greenock Hide, Skin and Tallow Co. Ltd., carrying on the business of Hide Factors:
  - (b) The Greenock and District Fleshers' Association carrying on the business of tripe cleaners.
2. The Shaw Water Chemical Works of British Charcoals and Macdonalds Ltd., where large quantities of bones are dealt with in the manufacture of charcoal, artificial manure and certain by-products.

Inspection revealed that these businesses are being conducted in a satisfactory manner.

## TOWN PLANNING

The following information was kindly supplied by Mr J. Watson, Burgh Architect and Town Planning Officer.

### Control of Development

During the year 167 applications for planning permission in respect of residential, commercial, industrial and other developments, were investigated and reported, together with 35 applications for consent to display advertisements.

## HOUSING

There were 799 houses under construction by the Local Authority at 31st December, 1968.

Mr R. L. Rankin, Master of Works, has kindly supplied me with the following information:—

The following dwellings were erected by private enterprise during the year:—

Houses converted into flats	...	...	...	4
New houses	...	...	...	14
				—
				18
				—

The following houses were completed during the year by the Local Authority:—

Carwood Street/Sinclair Street	14/4 apts. and 23/2 apts.	...	37
Cartsdyke Court	49/3 apts.	...	49
Mallard Crescent Phase 2	293/apts.	...	39
Duncan Street Royal Court	59/2 apts and 29/3 apts.	...	88
Belville Street Peebles Court	56/3 apts. and 27/2 apts.	...	83
Peat Road Scheme	18/4 apts. 80/3 apts. and 26/2 apts.	...	124
Neil Street Development	37/3 apts. and 12/2 apts.	...	49
			—
			469
			—

## SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The following sewers were laid during the year:—

98 lineal yards of 9" diameter soil sewers
65 lineal yards of 12" diameter soil sewers
3 lineal yards of 18" diameter soil sewers
533 lineal yards of 24" diameter soil sewers
114 lineal yards of 27" diameter soil sewers
556 lineal yards of 30" diameter soil sewers
490 lineal yards of 36" diameter soil sewers
437 lineal yards of 6" diameter surface water sewers
882 lineal yards of 9" diameter surface water sewers
236 lineal yards of 12" diameter surface water sewers

In addition, new manholes have been constructed on existing sewers and minor repair works have been carried out including clearing sewer chokages, and replacing damaged sewers.

Regular cleaning and clearing out of burns and culverts was also undertaken.

## WATER SUPPLY

The following information was kindly provided by Mr John Leiper, Area Engineer:—

The supply of water for domestic use amounted to 1,860,744,000 gallons which is equivalent to 5,084,000 gallons per day or 71 gallons per head of population per day.

The total water supplied for all purposes (excluding Compensation supplies) amounted to 5,305,902,000 gallons, equivalent to 14,497,000 gallons per day.

The whole of the filtered water supply continued to be chlorinated after filtration and the bacteriological analyses of the supplies showed the water to be satisfactory.

Periodical analyses were also made, by Messrs. R. R. Tatlock and Thomson, Glasgow, of the chemical composition of the water which showed it to be suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

## METEOROLOGY

The rainfall during the year recorded at Prospecthill Depot amounted to 54.95 inches or 10.6% below the average for 75 years (1890-1964).

The greatest rainfall recorded in 24 hours occurred on 13th August when 1.76 inches fell.

There were 178 dry days during the year.

Bright sunshine amounted to 1,204.2 hours compared with 1,268.7 hours during 1967.

## MEAT INSPECTION

The Superintendent of the Abattoir, Mr D. Bogle, has kindly supplied the following information regarding the work carried out during the year 1968:—

Number and type of animals slaughtered:—

CLASS	Number slaughtered	Whole carcasses condemned for other Diseases	Parts of carcasses condemned for other Diseases
Bullocks ... ..	96	—	—
Bulls ... ..	5	1	—
Cows ... ..	160	2	1
Heifers ... ..	51	—	—
Calves ... ..	232	1	—
Swine ... ..	1,138	1	5
Sheep ... ..	11,249	21	14
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>12,931</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>20</b>

The following is the list of conditions which were responsible for the total or partial condemnation of carcasses:—

Total condemnations—Oedema 1; Decomposition 13; Emaciation 7; Pyaemia 1; Pyrexia 2; Melanosis 1; Interstitial Myositis 1.

Partial condemnations — Injuries 14; Abscesses 5; Adhesions 1.

The approximate weight of meat and organs condemned during the year was 2 tons, 10 cwts., 2 qrs., 18 lbs .

### FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The following is a summary of work carried out under the above-mentioned Acts:—

Inspection made for purpose of provisions as to health	...	231
Written Notices	... ..	5
Prosecutions	... ..	—
Defects found	... ..	—
Defects remedied	... ..	—



TABLE 1 — VITAL STATISTICS

## Births, Deaths and Marriages

	Numbers Registered in District	Corrected Numbers		
		Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total Live Births .... (including illegitimate)	1,441	1,295	639	656
Illegitimate Births ....	110	89	41	48
Stillbirths ....	24	19	9	10
Marriages ....	557	—	—	—
Deaths ....	998	911	466	445

TABLE II.—CAUSES OF DEATH (Corrected for Transfers)—REGISTRAR GENERAL, 1968

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE										ALL AGES		Death-rate per 1,000 of population		
	Under 4 wks. 4 wks. -11 mths.	1- 5-	10- 15-	25- 35-	45- 55-	65- 75-	85 and over	Both Sexes	Males	Females					
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	0.014				
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	2	3	0.071				
Other tuberculosis, including late effects ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	0.028				
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Meningococcal infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Acute poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Syphilis and its sequelae ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.014				
Malignant neoplasm of stomach ...	—	—	—	2	2	3	8	25	13	12	0.353				
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung ...	—	—	—	2	11	14	13	45	33	12	0.635				
Malignant neoplasm of breast ...	—	—	—	1	4	2	2	15	—	15	0.212				
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri ...	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	6	—	6	0.085				
Malignant neoplasm of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue ...	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	6	3	3	0.085				
Other malignant neoplasms ...	—	2	1	1	8	7	17	85	53	32	1.199				
Benign and unspecified neoplasms ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	0.028				
Diabetes mellitus ...	—	—	—	1	2	5	8	17	4	13	0.240				
Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	0.014				
Anaemias ...	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	4	1	3	0.056				
Other general diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	0.028				
Meningitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.014				
Other diseases of nervous system ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	9	3	6	0.127				
Active rheumatic fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Chronic rheumatic heart disease ...	—	—	1	1	1	2	2	9	3	6	—				
Hypertensive disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	13	17	5	12	0.240				
Ischaemic heart disease ...	—	—	—	1	3	10	82	238	144	94	3.350				
Other forms of heart disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	16	49	18	31	0.691				
Cerebro vascular disease ...	—	1	—	—	1	4	37	140	54	86	3.974				
Carried forward ...	1	—	4	1	3	4	23	48	135	201	203	56	680	340	340

## CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE														ALL AGES			Death-rate per 1,000 of population
	AGE														Both Sexes	Males	Females	
	Under 4 wks. 4 wks. mths.	4 wks.	1- 4	5- 1	10- 5	15- 10	25- 15	35- 25	45- 35	55- 45	65- 55	75- 65	85 and over					
Brought forward ...	1	—	4	1	1	3	4	23	48	135	201	203	56	680	340	340	—	0.208
Other circulatory diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	10	3	19	11	8	—	0.028
Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	0.592
Pneumonia ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	13	14	5	42	16	26	—	0.776
Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	12	26	10	1	55	40	15	—	0.056
Other respiratory diseases ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	3	1	—	0.141
Peptic ulcer ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	4	1	10	7	3	—	—
Appendicitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.056
Intestinal obstruction and hernia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	4	1	3	—	0.071
Cirrhosis of liver ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	5	4	1	—	0.085
Other digestive diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	1	6	4	2	—	0.042
Nephritis and nephrosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	—	3	—	0.014
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	0.085
Infections of kidney ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	1	6	—	6	—	0.028
Other diseases of genito-urinary system ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	—
Abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	0.028
Diseases of skin, musculoskeletal system etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	0.014
Congenital anomalies of nervous system ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	0.023
Congenital anomalies of circulatory system ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	0.042
Other congenital anomalies ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	0.014
Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	2	—	0.071
Other causes of perinatal mortality ...	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	5	3	—	0.113
Senility without mention of psychosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	7	3	4	—	0.099
Ill-defined and unknown causes ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	0.014
Motor vehicle accidents ...	—	—	2	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	9	8	1	—	0.127
Other road vehicle accidents ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidents in the home ...	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	5	3	16	5	11	—	0.226
Other violence ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	2	2	1	2	1	—	12	9	3	—	0.169
Suicide and self-inflicted injury ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	5	1	4	—	0.071
All Causes ...	18	9	7	3	2	7	11	35	61	164	261	255	78	911	466	445	—	—

TABLE III—POPULATION AND PRINCIPAL RATES PER 1,000—  
REGISTRAR GENERAL—1881-1968

Year	Population	Death rate	Birth rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Tuberculosis Death-rate	
					Respiratory	Non- Respiratory
1881-1890	71,826	20.55	35.09	133	2.19	0.83
1891-1895	62,732	21.09	33.47	139	1.82	0.63
1896-1900	63,894	20.04	32.96	137	1.83	0.74
1901-1905	69,254	18.93	30.34	127	1.49	0.92
1906-1910	72,338	17.31	29.67	114	1.26	1.10
1911-1915	76,771	18.70	31.07	120	1.39	0.93
1916-1920	79,512	16.76	28.93	102	1.16	0.73
1921-1925	81,461	15.24	26.71	107	0.97	0.54
1926-1930	80,543	14.50	25.22	101	0.91	0.33
1931-1935	79,494	13.98	21.49	97	0.79	0.22
1936	80,524	13.73	20.29	101	0.63	0.28
1937	80,957	15.60	21.60	97	1.01	0.31
1938	81,297	12.81	20.24	75	0.79	0.30
1939	81,366	13.43	20.30	88	0.93	0.17
1940	79,629	15.27	19.7	82	0.92	0.30
1936-1940	80,754	14.16	20.42	88	0.85	0.27
1941	77,000	14.84	18.8	90	1.17	0.31
1942	74,300	13.95	20.1	104	1.15	0.33
1943	73,205	14.22	21.0	80	0.75	0.21
1944	73,378	13.50	20.5	81	0.94	0.46
1945	73,288	13.29	18.6	74	0.98	0.29
1941-1945	74,234	13.96	19.8	85	0.99	0.32
1946	75,231	12.9	20.7	62	0.96	0.14
1947	79,377	12.8	23.8	64	1.11	0.30
1948	79,470	11.7	21.2	61	1.23	0.19
1949	79,096	12.7	20.9	52	1.13	0.12
1950	80,291	11.8	20.1	48	0.67	0.16
1946-1950	78,693	12.4	21.3	57	1.02	0.18
1951	76,625	12.5	20.4	36	0.63	0.11
1952	77,048	11.6	18.6	36	0.36	0.07
1953	77,584	11.9	20.0	34	0.35	0.09
1954	77,533	12.4	20.6	43	0.37	0.06
1955	77,499	12.5	20.5	37	0.40	0.03
1951-1955	77,257	12.2	20.0	37	0.42	0.07
1956	77,748	11.8	20.9	41	0.23	0.04
1957	77,778	11.4	21.3	33	0.27	0.00
1958	77,967	11.3	20.5	36	0.21	0.00
1959	78,350	11.9	20.9	35	0.17	0.02
1960	78,069	12.2	21.2	31	0.18	0.00
1956-1960	77,982	11.7	21.0	35	0.21	0.01
1961	74,802	12.1	22.7	27	0.11	0.04
1962	74,607	13.2	22.8	33	0.15	0.00
1963	74,655	12.4	22.3	24	0.23	0.00
1964	74,492	11.7	22.5	24	0.09	0.05
1965	73,302	12.2	21.7	24	0.03	0.04
1961-1965	74,371	12.3	22.4	26	0.12	0.03
1966	72,388	12.5	20.2	27	0.10	0.01
1967	71,876	11.5	19.1	18	0.10	0.00
1968	71,069	12.8	18.2	21	0.07	0.03

TABLE IV—MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1968

MONTH	Anthrax	Cerebro spinal Fever	Chickenpox	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Jaundice, Acute Infective	Malaria	Measles	German Measles	Mumps	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pneumonia, Acute/Influenzal	Pneumonia, Primary	Pneumonia, Notifiable or Otherwise	Poliomylitis Acute	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Scarlet Fever	Typhoid Fever & Paratyphoid	Whooping Cough	Total
January	—	—	135	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	8	—	1	2	6	—	—	1	4	—	—	161
February	—	—	89	—	6	—	—	—	—	2	6	5	—	—	3	1	—	—	2	6	—	1	121
March	—	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	28	5	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	9	—	1	121
April	—	—	36	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	39	3	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	94
May	—	—	20	—	7	—	—	—	—	6	26	4	—	—	9	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	74
June	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	18	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	36
July	—	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	24
August	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	15
September	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	—	—	14	2	2	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	4	—	—	39
October	—	—	6	—	2	—	16	—	—	73	7	10	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	11	—	2	131
November	—	—	2	—	6	—	2	1	—	53	4	16	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	6	—	6	101
December	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	33	3	18	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	7	—	2	74
Total	—	—	362	—	26	1	24	2	—	208	141	77	1	1	39	27	—	—	7	61	—	14	991

TABLE V

The following cases from the Burgh were removed to Gateside Infectious Diseases Hospital during the year: —

Disease	Number Admitted
Anthrax ....	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever ....	—
Chickenpox ....	4
Dysentery ....	8
Erysipelas ....	1
Food Poisoning ....	—
German Measles ... ..	2
Measles ....	2
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal ....	—
Pneumonia, Acute Primary ....	34
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)....	25
Puerperal Pyrexia ....	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	1
Mumps ... ..	2
Typhoid Fever ....	—
Tuberculosis ... ..	—
Total ....	79



TABLE VI—INFECTIOUS DISEASES RATE—1900-1968

YEAR	SCARLET FEVER			DIPHTHERIA			MEASLES			WHOPPING COUGH		
	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case mortality rate per cent	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case mortality rate per cent.	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case Mortality rate per cent.	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case Mortality rate per cent.
1900-1904	4.33	0.32	6.98	2.58	0.28	28.43	12.74	0.36	2.92	4.54	0.58	13.25
1905-1909	2.15	0.10	4.29	0.82	0.15	19.35	14.30	0.40	2.73	4.02	0.57	14.00
1910-1914	5.69	0.22	3.56	1.44	0.14	12.02	18.93	0.55	3.06	5.49	0.44	8.51
1915-1919	2.73	0.20	2.58	1.27	0.10	8.09	13.41	0.67	5.31	5.68	0.41	7.25
1920-1924	2.34	0.04	1.80	1.45	0.07	5.34	15.01	0.61	3.05	8.42	0.36	3.73
1925-1929	2.28	0.02	0.85	2.79	0.09	3.79	12.68	0.30	2.06	5.51	0.29	4.57
1930	3.61	0.08	2.35	1.57	0.06	3.87	25.09	0.34	1.35	6.24	0.18	2.92
1931	3.69	0.07	2.05	1.06	0.03	3.57	1.48	0.00	0.00	3.97	0.11	2.86
1932	10.69	0.12	1.17	1.44	0.05	3.47	38.04	0.90	2.38	3.30	0.06	1.90
1933	14.10	0.11	0.80	2.05	0.10	4.90	3.95	0.00	0.00	11.14	0.55	4.96
1934	5.40	0.05	0.93	2.31	0.18	8.15	21.30	0.15	0.70	1.54	0.06	3.81
1935	1.17	0.02	2.12	1.52	0.07	4.91	13.41	0.03	0.27	13.37	0.32	2.42
1936	0.96	0.01	1.23	1.34	0.02	1.85	11.25	0.04	0.44	1.39	0.01	0.89
1937	2.70	0.01	0.54	0.59	0.02	4.16	24.95	0.13	0.54	13.03	0.38	2.93
1938	6.44	0.07	1.14	1.04	0.03	3.52	1.21	0.02	2.02	1.80	0.02	1.29
1939	2.94	0.82	0.83	1.11	0.03	3.29	0.55	0.00	0.00	7.95	0.11	1.39
1940	1.43	0.00	0.00	1.62	0.05	3.10	28.99	0.07	0.25	11.07	0.18	1.70
1941	1.45	0.01	1.98	1.98	0.06	3.26	5.80	0.02	0.44	4.03	0.03	0.96
1942	2.51	0.01	0.53	2.03	0.03	1.98	12.23	0.00	0.00	1.17	0.53	4.59
1943	1.84	0.00	0.00	1.35	0.02	2.02	5.42	0.01	0.25	7.82	0.09	1.22
1944	0.96	0.00	0.00	1.53	0.00	0.00	27.09	0.06	0.25	5.95	0.10	1.83
1945	1.52	0.00	0.00	1.43	0.01	0.95	2.57	0.02	1.05	2.94	0.05	1.31
1946	1.74	0.00	0.00	0.89	0.03	4.54	12.15	0.01	0.10	6.39	0.01	0.20
1947	1.88	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.01	1.63	14.77	0.00	0.00	6.86	0.05	0.73
1948	4.03	0.01	0.31	0.79	0.00	0.00	6.63	0.01	0.18	0.49	0.00	0.00
1949	4.65	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.01	2.70	14.58	0.00	0.00	2.45	0.00	0.00
1950	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	1.96	0.01	0.63	8.85	0.01	0.14
1951	1.19	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	14.39	0.00	0.00	2.05	0.00	0.00
1952	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	7.27	0.01	0.18	5.41	0.01	0.24
1953	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.53	0.00	0.00	5.44	0.02	0.47
1954	1.19	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	10.16	0.00	0.00	4.37	0.00	0.00
1955	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.54	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
1956	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.95	0.00	0.00	6.69	0.00	0.00
1957	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.55	0.13	0.48	8.86	0.04	0.44
1958	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.39	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00
1959	1.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.14	0.00	0.00	2.24	0.00	0.00
1960	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	2.80	0.00	0.00
1961	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00
1962	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.68	0.00	0.00	1.97	0.01	0.68
1963	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.44	0.13	0.18	3.60	0.00	0.00
1964	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.61	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.00
1965	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.36	0.00	0.00	1.65	0.00	0.00
1966	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.47	0.01	0.18	0.73	0.00	0.00
1967	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.34	0.00	0.00	2.56	0.00	0.00
1968	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.93	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00









